#### JERUSALEM, THE HOLY.

Present Appearance of the City and Condition of the People Met Within Its Gates.

of the People Met Within Its Gates.

A. B. Maison, in Warsaw [Ind.] Times.

The present Jerasalem is surrounded by a wall thirty-eight and one-half feet high, with four towers, forming an irregular quadrangle about two and one-half miles around. I obtained my best ideas of Jerusalem from this wall, around which I walked several times, with the exception of a tew hundred yards near the Joppa gate, where there is a fortress, and consequently people are not allowed to pass. It may give some a better idea of the city if I say that inside the walls is an area of slightly more than two hundred and nine acres. Access is obtained into the city through five gates. Six hundred years ago there were seven gates, but when the city came into the hands of the Mohammedans for the last time, two of the gates were closed and have so remained every since. Jerusalem contains about twenty thousand inhabitants, composed of almost every nation under the sun. I saw on the streets men and women from "Greenland's icy mountains" and others from "India's coral strands." Standing for ten immutes on the corner of David and Christian streets I heard the nasal twang of the American, the clear voice of the Englishman, the musical Hebrew of the Jew, the rattling Arab, the deep, guttural fone of the German, and in fact, almost every language under the sun. The reader may wonder what all these people are doing in Jerusalem. The great majority of them have come to worship at her sacred shrines; others are students of history, either sacred or secular, or both, while others are here simply to "buy and sell and get gain." Thousands of these people have traveled on foot from the remote corners of the earth, that they might tread with their own feet the places and see with their own A. B. Matson, in Warsaw [Ind.] Times. argument to convince me that a dirty man or woman ever "got religion." Dirt, however, is not universal in the Christian community, as there are a number of small societies doing excellent work, not only among the Jews, but the Arabs and Mohammedans, teaching them as rapidly as possible that the religion of Jesus is not a mere sentiment, or something consisting of forms and ceremonies, but a life of devotion to duty at home and abroad. The Jews, as a class, are the most contemptible-looking people I have seen in all my travels so far. A man with a petticoat and overcoat on his body, both a hat and a bonnet on his head, and with his hair cut short behind and long before, is a very funny-looking sight. I had some dealings with some of them and found them honest and nice; a little close, but, as far as I could judge, telling the truth and asking a fair price on their goods. On Friday last, I visited the wailing place of the Jews, just outside the temple walls, or the inclosure in which the Mosque of Omar now stands. Many of the stones is not a mere sentiment, or something con-

# but weep with those who wept, and at the time my thoughts went back to the self-in-voked curse of eighteen hundred years ago, "His blood be on us, and on our children." THE PRESENT TIME.

There Is as Much of Truth and Virtue Now as There Was a Hundred Years Ago.

From Address by Charles Emory Smith. The spirit which exalts the heroic age of the Republic and holds it up for our examthe Republic and holds it up for our example and admiration is altogether right; but when it elevates the sires by decrying the sons, and when it glorifies the past by bewailing the present, it is time for a protest. If you tell me of the lofty virtues and illustrious deeds of the early days, I answer: "Yes; but look around and you will find their match in our own times." If you tell me of the wrongs, and evils, and abuses of the present, I answer: "Yes; but search the records, and you will find them blended even with revolutionary glories." You shall not exceed me in reverent homage for the great ones gone forever and ever by, and let me summon you in turn not to be-

the great ones gone forever and ever by, and let me summon you in turn not to believe that the age in which you live is worse than those that have gone before.

We often hear it said that ours is a selfish and speculative era, and that under the influence of its spirit of greed public virtue has decayed. But this is no new complaint. "Where is virtue?" wrote Henry Laurence, president of the Continental Congress, to Washington in 1778, two years after the Declaration of Independence, and in the very midst of the revolution; "where is patronism now, when almost every man patronism now, when almost every man has turned his thoughts and attention to gain and pleasures, practicing every artifice of Changealley or Jonathan's!"-Jonathan being the name of a great resort of speculators. The revolution had its shadows as well as its splendors.

We are accustomed to the charge of corruption and fraud, and apt to think it be-longs only to our own epoch. But it was as common in the first days of the Republic as now. We deplore the violence of faction and the rancor of discussion, which too frequently prevail; but, though it be true that the waves of party passion, as we see them, often run high, they are the gentleness of the zephyr compared with the furious storms of political contention and personal detraction which lashed the troublous sea of the first fifty years of our national existence. We lament the unseemly scramble for place; but, though there is much to learn from our early history, it is still true that John Adams went on with his midnight appointments in the expiring hours of his term, until Jefferson's representative, standing with watch in hand, called a hait; and that with the advent of Jackson the flood tide of place-hunters was so great that the fences of the White House went down before it.

### RUSSIAN EXILES.

How They Hold Secret Meetings Despite the Vigilance of the Police. George Kennan, in July Century.

One by one the political convicts of the free command began to assemble at Miss Armfeldt's house. Every few minutes a low signal-knock would be heard at one of the window-shutters, and Miss Armfeldt would go cautiously to the door, inquire who was there, and when satisfied that it was one of her companions would take down the bar and give him admission. The small, diwly-lighted cabin, the strained hush of anxiety and apprehension, the soft, mysterious knocking at the window-shutters, the low but eager conversation, and the group of pale-faced men and women who crowded about me with intense, wondering interest, as if I were a man that had just risen from the dead, made me feel like one talking and acting in a strange, vivid dream. There was not, in the whole environment, a single suggestion of the real, commonplace, outside world; and when the convicts, with bated breath, began to tell me ghastly stories of cruelty, suffering, in-sanity and suicide at the mines. I felt almost as if I had entered the gloomy gate over which Dante saw inscribed the dread warning: "Leave hope behind."

About 9 o'clock, just as I had taken out my note-book and began to write, a loud. imperative knock was heard at the side window-shutter. Madam Kolenkina exclaimed in a low, hoarse whisper, "It's the gen-darmes! Don't let them come in. Tell them who of us are here, and perhaps they'll be satisfied." Everybody was silent, and it seemed to me that I could hear my heart beat while Miss Armfeldt went to the door and with cool self-possession said to the gen-darmes, "We are all here; my mother. I. Kurteyef, Madam Kolenkina and"the other name I could not catch. After a gen-darmes seemed to go away, Miss Armfeldt shut and re-barred the door, and coming back into the room said, with a smile, "They were satisfied; they didn't insist on coming in." Then, turn-ing to me, she added in English: "The gendarmes visit us three times a day to see what we are doing and to make sure that we have not escaped. Their visits, however, have grown to be formal, and they do not always come in." Conversation

prison, on the road or at the mines, and answered as well as I could the eager questions of the convicts with regard to the progress of the Russian revolutionary movement. In the course of the talk my attention was accidentally attracted to a person whom I had not particularly noticed before, and to whom I had not been introduced. It was a man thirty or thirty-five years of age, with a colorless, strangely vacant face, and large, protruding blue eyes. He had seated himself on a low wooden stool directly in front of me, had rested his elbows on his knees with his chin in his open hands, and was staring up at me with a steady and at the same time expressionless gaze in which there seemed to be something unnatural and unc anny. At the first pause in the conversation he said to me abruptly, but in a strange, drawling, monotonous tone, "We—have—a—grave-yard—of—our—own—here.—Would—you—like—to—see—it?"

I was so surprised and startled by his manner and by the nature of his question that I did not for a moment reply; but the conviction suddenly flashed upon me that it was a political convict who had lost his reason. As the knocking at the gate after the murder in Macbeth seemed to De Quincey to deepen the emotions excited by the tragedy, and to reflect back a sort of added horror upon all that had preceded it, so this strange, unprompted question, with its suggestions of insanity and death, seemed to render more vivid and terrible the stories of human suffering that I had just heard, and to intensify all the emotions roused in my mind by the great tragedy of penal servitude. prison, on the road, or at the mines, and answered as well as I could the eager ques-

penal servitude.

#### THE HAYES ROMANCE.

Lucy Webb's Bewitching Laugh Caught the Future President.

In the midst of his mourning children, and borne down with his own grief, exPresident Hayes probably remembers the romance of his first meeting with Lucy Ware Webb in the old campus at Delaware,
O. He was then a tall, blue-eyed, blonde young man, just returned on a vacation from an Eastern school. Delaware was his birth-place and his home, although his parents were dead. He was wealthy by inheritance, and few young men in Delaware had better opportunities. On the college grounds is a famous sulphur spring, which had been the cause of a watering place a few years before, and is now a great attraction to visitors. The chief diversion of Delaware peo-F. B. G., in Detroit Journal. The chief diversion of Delaware ple in the evening is now, as then, to stroll about the grounds, drink the sulphur water and gossip generally.

It was on an evening stroll like this that Hayes first saw his future wife. She passed by with a party of young women, and was laughing gaily as she passed the future President. Something made her laugh the louder as she disappeared along the gravel path, and Hayes said to his friends: "That is the most bewitching laugh I ever heard. That girl must be of remarka-

ble vivacity and sweetness of temper. Who is shef I want to meet her."

He was told that she was Lucy Webb, of Chillicothe, and ere the party left the spring there was an informal presentation, and the courtship thus began has just been sadly ended by death. For Mrs. Hayes never lost her sparkling jollity and womanly goodness of heart, while her husband was as devoted in domestic life as in the

was as devoted in domestic life as in the days of a determined courtship. He often remarked that his wife had won him by her laugh, and that her good cheer had always sustained him in the midst of trouble.

Two years ago this month the writer met Mrs. Hayes at Xenia. She was then, as at the time of her death, one of the lady visitors at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. With her daughter and General Grosvenor she was waiting with several other officials and walls, or the inclosure in which the Mosque of Omar now stands. Many of the stones are twenty-five feet long, and the scholars of the day have decided that the wall here is a part of the original temple of Solomon. I suppose that there were at least two hundred Jews there last Friday; some pressed their lips against the cold stone, uttering loud cries of anguish, while others read the Lamentations with their cheeks bathed in tears. Some of the weeping was no doubt gotten up for the occasion, but some of it, I believe, was genuine and sincere. The scene to me was very affecting, and I could but weep with those who wept, and at the was waiting with several other officials and trustees of the institution for a train to Cotrustees of the institution for a train to Columbus. It was forty-five minutes late, which was the more provoking because several of us would miss very important connections. Whileothers chafed and complained, Mrs. Hayes was the only cheerful, contented person in the party. She laughed and joked with the impatient men, and made everyone rather glad that the train was late, so they could continue conversation with such a delightful woman. On this as on delightful woman. On this, as on other occasions she was gracious to the press, and remarked: "I never had any trouble with reporters, even in Washington, where they would make you vexed occasionally. But I always found that if you knew them they were your best friends and always wanted to do fairly. They are not such awful creatures as some people imagine." On the way to Columbus Mrs. Hayes was met by several friends, and strangers who recognized her or who heard

who she was crowded around her for an introduction, and her trip was a continued

The last time we met was under circumstances equally discouraging, but her happy disposition again prevailed. During the G. A. R. reunion at Columbus, the Cincinnati exposition directors gave a free palace car excursion from Columbus, promising to give the party of ten coach-loads free transportation and sleeping berths back by the next morning. When the guests came to the station at midnight, expecting to rest soundly and travel at the same time, no train was in waiting and the depot authorities said there would be none, that the party must get back as best it could. Ex-President Hayes with Mrs. Hayes were standing at the station gate when these words were spoken, and there was some lively cussing going on among others of the dispointed hundreds who were without hotel accommodations and strangers in the city. They could not leave for four hours, and had to lounge around the station nearly all night. Mrs. Hayes spoke a few words of consolation to those she knew, and in a few minutes the ex-President had chartered the entire sleeping-coach, which ran regularly, and invited all the women in the party to occupy it free of charge, an invitation which his wife seconded with her most winning smiles. No matter how many small and bitter flings may be made at the ex-President, no one ever could assail the happiness of his home nor the purity of the social atmosphere which surrounded his

### CIVIL-SERVICE RULES.

A Good Story That Is Told of the Posmaster-General and Senator Sherman. Philadelphia North American.

Speaking of civil-service rules. Postmaster-general Wanamaker and Senator Sherman had a funny experience shortly before the latter's departure for Europe, says the Washington Post. The Senator had gone to the Postoffice Department to secure the appointment of a former member of the Ohio Senate to a postoffice inspector-ship. The man was highly indorsed, but on looking up the matter it was found that the law provided that he must pass a civil-service examination before he became eli-gible for appointment. "But," remon-strated the Ohio statesman, "I know this man very well, and he is perfectly competent to fill the place, and without a civilservice examination."

"That may be all very true," replied the head of the Postoffice Department, "but the law provides that he must pass this examination, so you see my difficulty." "Yes, I see. But Mr. Postmaster-general, did you ever stop to think of how the country would have been deprived of the services of two good men if you and I had been compelled to pass this examination to

The Senator's constituent made a heroic stagger at the examination, but got only a fair average. He has not yet received the appointment. He was here a few days ago on other business, having become disgusted with civil service, and said that when he got home he was telling his twelve-yearold son some of the questions he had failed

secure our places?'

"Why, papa," said he, "how could you miss such easy questions?" The father then proceeded to put his hopeful through the whole examination. and the boy came out unscathed. If he had been before the commissioners his per cent would not have been less than 95. The Ohio man now realizes that he made a mistake in not applying for the office for the

A Simple Device to Wipe Out Poverty. In the North American Review for July. the Rev. James B. Wasson suggests to Dr. McGlynn and Henry George a method of abolishing poverty in about two centuries and a half, by the simple device of investing \$10,000 and letting it go on increasing at ound interest for that length of time. The results are startling. He says: "Assuming that, when put out at compound interest, the principle doubles itself every fifteen years-no very extravagant assumption-the \$10,000 invested in 1629 would today amount to the inconceivably enormous sum of \$184,207,360,000! And this sum invested at the rate of 4 per cent. would yield an annual income of \$7,368,234,409, which sum, be it remembered, would be available NEWS IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

Resume of the Principal Home and Foreign Events Recorded in the Issue of June 30.

There are 1,554 prisoners in the Ohio peni-The President will leave Washington, July 2, for Woodstock.

There are 4,640 veterans in the Dayton Soldiers' Home. Three persons were injured by a gas explosion at Boston.

Charley Mitchel says that Jake Killrain is in splendid condition. At Lebnan, O., Edward Bunnell was con-victed of criminally assaulting a thirteen-

Charles Thompson, a candy merchant, was burned to death in a New York fire Saturday night.

It is estimated that there will be a decrease in the public debt during the mouth of June of at least \$15,500,000.

H. D. Oleson, living near Clifton, Tex., set fire to his house, and then jumped into the flames and was cremated. An alarming condition of the Illinois corn crop is reported, due to continuous rains during the past six weeks.

The City Council of Joliet, Ill., has made billiard playing impossible by imposing a \$5,000 license on each billiard table. Gen. Simon Cameron's remains were buried at Harrisburg yesterday afternoon. The ceremonies were unostentations.

It is announced at Washington that the President will make a considerable number of changes during the month of July. Receiver Hunt is the only person who was dangerously injured by the accident on the O. & N. W. railroad at Duck creek

Frank Maxa, a Bohemian, was stabbed and instantly killed, at Chicago, by Stanis-laus Dimboiski. The killing was the re-sult of an old feud.

T. B. McDow, charged with the murder of Capt. W. F. Dawson, editor of the Charleston News and Courier, was yesterday found not guilty. The liquor-dealers of South Dakota have

perfected an organization against the adoption of the prohibition clause of the Sioux Falls constitution.

In the specifications for printing new postage stamps just issued by the Post-master-general, the color of the two-cent stamps is to be metallic red or carmine. Near Bird's Station, Ill., James Shaw was shot and fatally wounded by his step-son, whom he reprimanded for devoting more

time to dime novels than to farm work. Charles C. Morris, a Memphis tinner, has been arrested on suspicion of being one of the men who robbed the Pacific Express Company of \$15,000 last May near Dallas,

Miss Elizabeth Drexel, daughter of the late Joseph Drexel, and Mr. John Vinton Dahlgren, son of the late Rear Admiral Dahlgren, were married at New York yes-Veterans who were removed during Cleve-land's administration for "offensive partisanship" or "pernicious activity" will be

reinstated in the various departments at Washington. The negroes of southern Maryland are panic stricken over the meteoric display of Thursday night. They refuse to work, spending their time in praying and singing hymns. They believe that the end of the

world is near at hand. The President has issued an order prohibiting the sale of liquor on the camp-grounds of the District National Guards, at

their coming encampment. This action is the result of a protest from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Base-ball—Kansas City 9, Cincinnati, 3; Baltimore 7, Columbus 0; Brooklyn 3, Ath-letics 2; St. Louis 10, Louisville 1; New York 4, Indianapolis 1; Chicago 8, Boston 2; Pitts-burg 8, Philadelphia 0; Pittsburg 3, Phila-

delphia 2 (eleven innings); Washington 5, Cleveland 4; Evansville 5, Burlington 1. Yesterday's presidential appointments include William T. Sorsley, of Mississippi, as consul at Guayaquil; Edward C. Goodenow, of Maine, consul at St. Stephen's; N. B. Daniel, of Massachusetts, consul at Annaberg, Germany; Hugo M. Starkloff, of Missouri, consul at Bremen; William F. Grinnell, of New York, consul at Manchester; John A. Tibbitts, of Connecticut, consul at Bradford; Robert W. Turner, of Kansas, consul at Cadiz; M. D. Sampson, of Kansas, consul at St. John's, N. B.

[From the Second Edition of Sunday's Journal.] Indicted for Cronin's Murder.

CHICAGO, June 29 .- The clock in Judge Shepard's court-room registered the hour of 5:10 this afternoon when the special grand jury, which has been investigating the Cronin mystery, filed into the room with their report. Every juror answered to his name as the clerk called the roll, and as the call was completed Judge Shepard, who had been in waiting since 4:30 o'clock, addressed Foreman Clough: "Have you a "We have," and a document upon which

all eyes fastened with eager interest was handed to the judge. "Have you further business, gentlemen?"

was the next query.
"I think we have finished what we have

"Then you may be excused from any With this stereotyped conversation ended the work of the grand jury. The report indicted seven men, of whom three were already in jail under previous indictments -Coughlin, O'Sullivan and Woodruff-and a fourth, John F. Beggs, under arrest on suspicion. The fifth man was Martin Burke, the suspect in custody at Winnipeg. The sixth and seventh men indicted are still at large-Patrick Cooney, "the Fox," and John Kunze, a friend of detective Coughlin, whose alleged complicity was only brought to the attention of the authorities within the past two days.

Within an hour after the return of the indictment, a capias had been made out for John F. Beggs, the senior guardian of Camp 20, Clan-na-Cael, whose place of de-tention has been a down-town police station. He was at once transferred to a cell near the other accused, in murderers' row, at the county jail.

None of the prisoners or suspects were

represented in court when the grand jury

reported to Judge Shepard. Few persons at all were present besides officials, except a number of newspaper men. After the last formalities of the long inquisition were ended, State's Attorney Longenecker told a number of reporters that he had not yet dropped the case in its relation to Alexander Sullivan. The State's Attorney claimed that the grand jury had been un able, owing to the expiration of its term, to hear all the evidence that could be presented against Mr. Sullivan. The inquiry as to Sullivan would be continued to the next Whether it would be another special or the regular body could at present be stated. It conceded by Mr. Longenecker, in private conversation, that up to the moment that term of the grand jury expired the authorities had not secured sufficient evidence upon which Sullivan could be convicted. An indictment of him, there-fore, so the State's Attorney reasoned, would undoubtedly result in an immedi-ate trial or acquittal, barring forever any other proceedings, a result which, from Mr. Longenecker's stand-point, was not to be desired. Another reason for the State's Attorney's course, is said to be a hope on his part, that before the trial of the men indicted is ended, some of them may be induced, through hope of saving their own necks, to give evidence directly incriminating Sullivan.

Three Persons Killed and Several Badly Hurt. NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 29 .- The limited express which left Boston at 11 A. M., to-day, via the Boston & Albany railroad, was ditched just outside the city limits this afternoon. Three persons were killed and several badly injured. The killed are Miss Mary A. Brigham, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was recently appointed principal of the Mount Holyoke Seminary, at South Hadley. Mass; Clarence May, a drawing room car conductor, thought to belong to Stamford, Conn., and E. P. Pfeffer, traveling agent for Emil Lanz, of New York

The injured are Rodney Beers, conductor, arm broken; drawing-room-car conductor Ellis, thrown through a window and cut about the head. Brakeman McKean was thrown through a window with the porter of the car, but was not badly injured. George Craig, of Meriden, badly injured internally. W. H. Lockwood of No. 88 Farmington avenue, Hartford, his two sons and two daughters, together with Benjamin F. Fisher, were on their way to Shore Beach.
All were badly shaken up and bruised. Mr. was then resumed, and for two hours or every year in perpetuity for the noble but Lockwood is now at the hospital with a urban governments, who made a bitter more I listened to stories of convict life in misty objects of the Anti-poverty Society." broken ankle. Miss Bertha Lockwood was fight against coming into the city.

quite badly hurt on the wrist, but has left the hospital. There were several hundred passengers on the train, and the majority of them got a bad shaking up and were more or less bruised and cut. They scattered so quickly after the accident that it was impossible to get their names.

The accident was caused by the spreading of the rails where a gang of trackmen were at work relaying the track. The engine passed over all right, but the rails spread under the baggage car, turning it across the track and the other cars behind it pushing it into the smoker. One passenger coach and two drawing-room cars also went over on their sides and landed in the ditch. The reaf car left the track but did not turn over. not turn over.

Signing the Amalgamated Scale.

Pittsburg, June 29.—It can be safely said that there will be no strike in the ironmills over the wage question this year. The officials of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel-workers were notified to-day that sixteen firms had signed the scale. A number of others have signified their intention of signing as soon as necessary repairs at their plants have been made, and within a month it is thought all the union mills in the country will be in operation under the new scale. The firms signing to-day were the New Albany Structural Works, of New Albany, Ind.; Mahoning Valley Iron-works, of Youngstown, O.; Riverside Iron and Steel Company, of Cincinnati; Maumee Rolling-mill, of Toledo: P. L. Kimberly, of Greenville, Pa.; Elba Iron and Bolt Company, of Pittsburg: Brown, Bonnell & Co., of Youngstown, O.; Steubenville Iron Company, of Alikanna, O.; Brown & Co., Wayne Iron-works of Pittsburg: Standard Iron Company, of Bridgeport, O.; Ætna Iron and Steel Company, of Bridgeport, O.; Republic Iron Company, of Bridgeport, O.; Republic Iron Company, of Hazelton, O.; Summer Bros. & Co., of Strutners, O., and Carnegie's Twenty-ninth and Thirty-third-street mills, of this city. The latter employes nearly 5,000 men.

Some trouble is expected in the steel-mills, as the manufacturers insist upon a reduction. In this city there will probably be a fight at the Homestead Steel-works of Carnegie & Co. This afternoon orders were given to close down the works for repairs, and the mem were given to understand that they would not be re-employed until they had consented to accept the firm's scale. The men assert that the scale will be signed, and the firm say if the reduction is not accepted the mill will be started with non-union men. About 5,000 men. Signing the Amalgamated Scale.

duction is not accepted the mill will started with non-union men. About 5,000 men are employed here. There is general rejoicing among the iron-workers over the prospects of steady work for another year.

Stanley's Whereabouts. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, June 29. - The friends of Henry M. Stanley are not discouraged by not hearing additional news from the great explorer by Tippoo Tib's son, who has just arrived at Zanzibar. There is general satisfaction in circles connected with British interests in East Africa, that Stanley has come around by the north of Victoria Nyanza, and not sought to force his way through Umyoro and Uganda. There can be little doubt that Stanley has been at Mslala, where stores have been accompulating for some time bave been accumulating for some time. Besides stores, he would find there letters which would put him quite en rapport with the situation in British East Africa. If so, he would be sure to make such arrangements on the northeast of Victoria Nyanza and in the country between that and Wade-lai as would completely checkmate the ef-forts of the Germans to get up the Tona river and round by Uganda, and so cut off British East Africa from the interior. In well-informed circles it is thought probable enough that when Emin gets a supply of guns, ammunition and other stores from Stanley he may return to Wadelai and continue to hold his province until some other steps can be taken for securing it. In another direction measures will be taken by the British East African Company to secure from access to the interior

the British East African Company to secure free access to the interior.

Mail advices from West Africa confirm previous reports of the shocking privations to which Mr. Stanley has been subjected. It is stated that his hair has turned snow white; that his clothes are rags, and that he is without shoes, being obliged to use skins to cover his feet.

An Independent Duke. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, June 29. — The betrothal of Princess Louise to the Earl of Fife revives the rumors which were prevalent a short time ago of coolness between the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Portland, which, it is said, has assumed the character of a permanent rupture. It is asserted that both the Queen and the Prince of Wales desired an alliance with the Duke of Portland, and in pursuance of this desire a friend of the Prince was commissioned to sound the Prince as to his willingness to become son-in-law to the heir to the throne. To the amazement of the mutual friend, and the chagrin of her Majesty and the Prince, the Duke flatly refused to listen seriously to the proposition. He is said to have expressed himself as not at all flattered by the proposal, in view of the pitiful snub-bing which the Marquis of Lorne had received at the hands of his wife's relatives on many occasions, and declined to permit himself to be placed in a similar position. In verification of this story, at-tention is called to the fact that at the recent wedding of the Duke it was observed omission caused much comment. It is believed that the Earl of Fife will be created a Duke, in order to more firmly establish the precedence of his offspring. The grandchildren are necessarily royal, and take precedence even of the brothers and sisters of sovereigns.

The Austrian Emperor's Speech.

[Copyright 1889, by the New York Associated Press. BERLIN, June 29. - Count Kalnoky's speech expressing confidence in the intentions of the Servian regency has tended to allay the alarm which Emperor Francis Joseph's speech produced. The cordial references of both to Bulgaria are regarded as an answer to the Czar's toast to the Prince of Montenegro. Notes exchanged between Austria, Germany, Italy and England on the question of recognizing Prince Ferdinand show that while there is no desire to press the matter, no objection will be of fered. Turkey's decision depends upon that of the other powers, but apart from Russia's opposition the recognition of Ferdi nand can hardly become a fait accompl while Prince Bismarck shows so little in-

terest in Bulgaria's fate. It is feared that the outbreak at Novi Bazaar is more serious than represented. Eighteen Servians have already been arrested, and 240 have fled to Austrian Bosnia. Servia has concentrated 260 men in the vicinity, in hopes to apprehend the fugitives, and Minister Gruies has requested the Porte to reinforce the garrison at Novi

The Living and Dead at Johnstown.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 29.—The sub-comttee appointed to secure an accurate account of the living and dead has filed its report. The report, however, is as unsatisfactory as any of the preceding reports. It is as follows: 15,455 men, women and children have been registered as survivors, which includes 4,240 heads of families. The morgues have accounted for over 3,000 bodies found, while the registration 1,838 shows only as number of lives lost. committee offer as an excuse for this discrepancy that they have not been allowed sufficient time to properly cover the ground, and that a part of the information given to them was incorrect. There are but few people here who estimate the loss of life

The citizens are very indignant at the last reduction in the working forces, and have requested that the force be increased instead of diminished. Austro-Hungarian Consul Schamberg, to-day distributed among his countrymen the special donation received from the Emperor of Austria.

Unusual Cruelty to a Prisoner.

Macon, Ga., June 29.—Judge Emory Speer, in the United States Court, to-day, imposed a fine upon Nat Birdsong, State jailer, for chaining up by the neck for several hours Joe Warren, a colored United States prisoner. Warren had been disorderly. The Judge held that the punishment was cruel and unusual in the meaning of the Constitution, and inflicted unjustifiable torture on the prisoner. The jailer's counsel de-murred to the jurisdiction of the court, but it held that the jailer was an officer of the court,

The case creates some excitement.

Chicago Increases Its Population 200,000. CHICAGO, June 29 .- The question of the annexation to Chicago of the closely-adjoining suburbs of Hyde Park, Lakeview, Cicero and Jefferson was voted on to-day. The campaign, which has been conducted for several weeks past, was a spirited one, and both sides have been making a tremendous struggle. The antis were generally headed by the present office-holders in the sub-

against coming into the city.

# DR.PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

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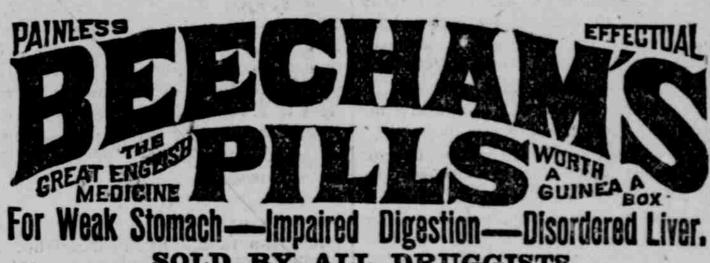
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While the official vote from all the points has not yet been announced, there is no room for doubt, from figures received, that all the suburbs named have been carried by the annexationists. The various towns give to Chicago additional population of nearly 200,000, bringing the total up to probably 1,100,000. The territory annexed will give Chicago a total area (approximately estimated) of about 174 square miles, making it the largest city, in area, in the United States. All of the suburban towns annexed are built up solidly for miles, radiating from the old city limits. A person unacquainted with the boundaries of Chicago would not know where any of the towns began, the dividing line being the center of boundary streets.

Six Persons Injured on the Grand Trunk. PORT HURON, Mich., June 29 .- This about 8 o'clock, as the west-bound ext on the Chicago & Grand Trunk railway ing Emmett at the rate of forty miles a. struck a switch and went into a ditch. 'ane engine, tender, mail car, express car, two coaches and two Pullmans went off, and were more or less demolished, but no one was killed. The following were wounded:

A. M. Jewell, of Boston, spine injured and leg broken; H. B. York, of Detroit, back injured; Alfred Baker, of Rochester, N. Y., both legs hurt; Mrs. A. Cody, of Quebec, badly shocked; Norman Friend, of Belleville, Ont., back hurt; Mrs. Hart, of Lapeer, severe internal injuries. The train was in charge of conductor F. H. Sage, of Port Huron, who was not injured. gineer Harry Ryan, of Port Huron, stood to his post, but his fireman jumped. Neither was se riously injured.

Germany and the Catholics.

(Copyright 1889, by the New York Associated Press.) BERLIN, June 29 .- It is reported that the Emperor persists in his refusal to approve any one of the five candidates for the bishopric of Munster, presented by the charter, notwithstanding the fact that they were carefully chosen with the view of their being acceptable to the govern-ment. The difficulty threatens a renewal of the kulturkampf. The government has further ex-pressed dissatisfaction at the lukewarmness of he Archbishop of Posen in combating the Polish agitation. The Catholic journals are making an ardent campaign in behalf of the anti-slavery congress

at Lucerne. They say that they want the German delegates to show clearly that the antislavery movement nowhere awakens greater sympathy than in the fatherland.

McGarigle Flees to Central America. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 29 .- A prominent Nashville gentleman of the name of Justice Conto this city for several days, is authority for the statement that a few days ago Patrick McGarigle, of Chicago, an acquaint-ance of Consodine, passed through this city en route for South America. He told en route for South America. He told Mr. Consodine that he had voluntarily been a witness to certain transactions in the Cronin case; that they involved men to whom he was obligated, and that he was going to Hon-duras to keep from testifying. He was to have ailed from New Orleans, June 25.

Special Pension Examiners. WASHINGTON, June 29 .- The following named

pecial examiners in the Pension Office have been eappointed for one year: From Indians—Allen Jaqua, Daniel D. Luke, Archibald McGinnis, Thomas A. Myers, Jere-miah F. Putnam, Edwin Richardson, Charles D. Shanks, John S. Greenwall, Noah W. Halley, William M. Vandyke. From Illinois-Lucien M. Turner, Joseph E. Allison, John W. Clampitt, Charles H. Fuller, Geo. C. Loomis, Eugene B. Payne, Francis M. Taylor, Adolph E. Berger, Hiram B. Enoch.

Beginning of a Great Miners' Strike. ALTOONA, Pa., June 29 .- A strike of the mountain coal miners was inaugurated yesterday which promises to spread to all the mines in that region. The men employed at Gallitzin, Lilly's, Sonman and Bens Creek, are now reported out with the single exception of those in the employ of W. H. Piper & Co. At Sonman about 1,000 men are affected and it is probable that those employed by the Cresson and Coalport Coal and

Coke Company will go out

Fiendish Treatment of a Dead Body. DETROIT, June 29.—A horrible tale of brutality came to light to-day. Last November the son of patrolman Henry Snook, of this city, went for a sail with two companions. Nothing was heard of the boys from that time, and a few days later

Prised to find it badly mutilated. Upon asking an explanation his informants said that the coroner, after removing everything of value from the body, ordered it buried on the beach. A trench was dug which proved to be too small; the men who were doing the work, instead of enlarging the trench, threw the body in and pounded the legs and arms with sticks until they broke them in a sufficient number of places to double them up and make the body fit the grave. It is even said they jumped on the body to pack it tighter. The affair is horrible beyond description and Mr. Snook and family are completely prostrated by it.

A WOMAN'S LOYALTY.

An Incident That Increases One's Respect for Human Nature.

Augusta (Me.) Journal. I well remember a visit to the New Hampshire State Prison, at Concord, which I made a few years ago in company with several friends. One little incident of that visit made a vivid impression on my mind. In the horse-car with us on our way to the prison sat a quiet, sad-faced little woman. She was neatly and plainly dressed, and had a certain air of refinement about her which showed her to be a lady. She came into the prison guard-room with us, and was at once shown to the warden's private office. A moment later, as I stood looking out through heavy-barred windows, across the stone-paved prison yard at the plain, gloomy-looking stone buildings containing the work-shops, the door of one of them opened, and an officer, holding in his hand a heavy revolver, stood out upon the granite steps.

A moment later a tall, finely-formed man, clad in the black and red suit of the prison, passed out in front of him. As he came slowly across the prison yard I saw that his face was a handsome and intelligent one. There was something in his appearance and bearing which, despite his prison garb, proclaimed the training and instincts of a gen-tleman. I watched him as he came up the steps to the guard room, and a moment later through the partly open door of the war-den's office I saw him clasp to his heart the little woman who had been our fellow-passenger, and who threw herself into his arms with a passionate love. Then the door was closed to shut out from curious eyes all further sight of that interview. I looked again across the prison yard, but there was a mist before my eyes that seemed to shut off everything. Later I learned that the

man was a forger. "He came from a good family, I believe," said the guard in answer to my inquiries. "That little woman is his wife. She has been true as steel to him through it all. He's one of the best-behaved men in the prison, and will get considerable time off his sentence on that account. He has two years more." Somehow I couldn't help feeling that when that man came out from prison he would go to that little woman. and with her help lead an honest life. Any community which would deliberately add one pang to those already endured by that woman would be worse than heathen.

The Truth Stated in Classical Terms.

St. Louis Republic. Speaking of prayers, the late Rev. Dr. S. H. Cox was unique in his devotions. He was specially fond of rolling out classical quotations when addressing the Almighty. which he would frequently translate, lest the Lord might not understand Latin. At a meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly, one year, when he was moderator, he said in the midst of his opening prayer: "Oh, Lord Jesus Christ, Thou art the ne plus ultra of our desires, the sine qua non of our faith, and the Ultima Thule of our

Doors of Paper.

Paper doors are said to be great improvements over wooden ones. They are formed of two thick paper boards, stamped and molded into panels, and glazed together their boat was found capsized in Lake Erie. A few days ago a body was found on the beach at Brest. Mich., which proved to be that of young Snook. The father went to claim the body a couple of days ago. When he got to Brest he was informed that he must not be sur-